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WEATHER - PARIS: Mostly cloudy, rain, 5-12 (3-6) PM. MONDAY: Mostly cloudy with rain, 4-11 (3-20) PM. WEDNESDAY: Mostly cloudy, rain, 10-14 (5-27) PM. THURSDAY: Mostly cloudy, rain, 10-14 (5-27) PM. FRIDAY: Mostly cloudy, rain, 10-14 (5-27) PM. SATURDAY: Mostly cloudy, rain, 10-14 (5-27) PM. SUNDAY: Mostly cloudy, rain, 10-14 (5-27) PM.

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S., U.K., West Germany, and Yugoslavia.



Walking alongside his wife, Navy Capt. Richard H. Truhy waved as he left the shuttle with Air Force Col. Joe H. Eagle.

NASA Experts Declare Shuttle Trip a Success

HOUSTON — U.S. space experts, encouraged by a largely successful second flight of the space shuttle Columbia, were looking forward Sunday to a new era of space travel. The Columbia was to remain in California for further inspections before being flown piggyback on a Boeing 747 to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida to begin preparations for its next trip into space. The flight lasted two days, six hours and 13 minutes. The original goal was 124 hours and 83 orbits. Space agency officials decided Friday to play it safe and cut the flight short. They said the fuel cell problem should not affect schedules for the final two test flights, in March and June. Managers of the program have said repeatedly that they considered Columbia to be a research and development vehicle and that its second mission a success.



The space shuttle Columbia left a trail of dust as it touched down Saturday on the desert floor at Edwards Air Force Base in California. A chase plane followed the shuttle as it returned to Earth.

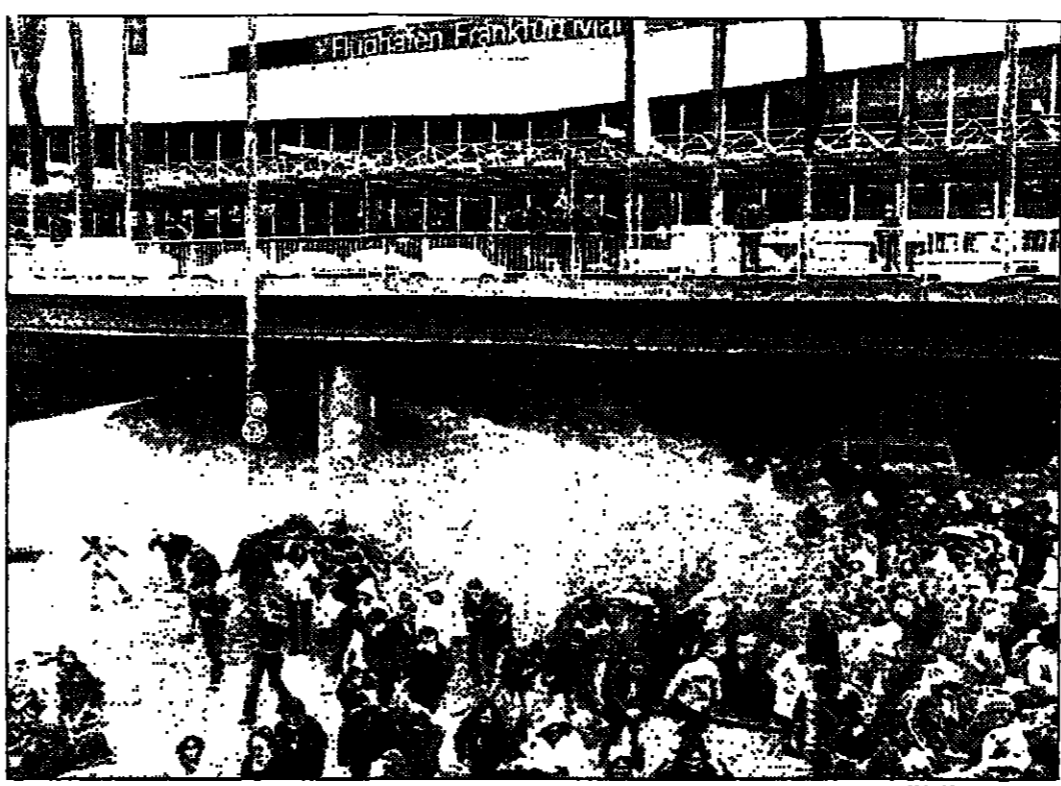
Israelis Again Reject Saudi Plan Despite Comment on Recognition

JERUSALEM — Israel on Sunday reaffirmed its opposition to Saudi Arabia's eight-point Middle East plan, saying its views had not been changed by a Saudi diplomat's remarks that the plan recognized Israel's existence. Cabinet spokesman Arieh Naor was asked to comment on a statement by Gaafar Allagany, a high-ranking Saudi official at the United Nations, who said that the plan "does recognize Israel." Mr. Allagany made the remark to The New York Times and repeated it to Reuters. Mr. Naor said: "The Israeli government's position remains unchanged. Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said the Saudi plan is a design to annihilate Israel by stages. The plan has not changed and there is no reason for us to change our mind." The plan says all nations in the region have the right to live in peace, but it does not mention Israel by name. Israeli officials have said Israel's policy would not be based on "this or that interpretation of Saudi Arabia's eight-point plan." The proposal also is meeting with resistance among Arab leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization who were unable to adopt a definitive stand on the proposal at a meeting Friday night. But a spokesman said that there had been agreement to "categorically" reject the implied recognition of Israel contained in the Saudi plan. A close aide of Prime Minister Begin said the Saudi plan could not be the basis for peace talks. "As Premier Begin has stated several times in the past, if any Arab leader wants peace with Israel he must come to Jerusalem or invite Israel's prime minister to his capital for negotiations provided there are no prior conditions." The leader of the opposition Labor Party, Shimon Peres, said on Israeli radio that he supported discussions without preconditions. Mr. Allagany said that the proposal was a starting point for negotiations that would engage Israel, Arab nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization. "You can't negotiate without sitting to U.S. troops begin military exercises in Egypt, Page 4.

Haig Sees Strains on China Ties

Arms for Taipei May Widen Gap

By Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times Service. WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says that relations between the United States and China face "a very worrisome specter" in the near future because of the issue of possible U.S. military sales to Taiwan. In the Reagan administration's most candid statement to date about the growing difficulties it is facing with Peking over Taiwan, Mr. Haig on Saturday told an audience in Palm Beach, Fla., that "in the period ahead it is going to be essential to both Peking and the United States to handle this particular question with great sensitivity and care." The Chinese have warned that if the United States supplies Taiwan with advanced fighter aircraft or other sophisticated equipment, it could lead to a sharp deterioration of relations with Washington. As a sign of Peking's disquiet, the Chinese have delayed sending a military mission to Washington to discuss possible arms purchases of their own. The Chinese, according to U.S. officials, have said they would not do so until the United States made known what it would do about supplying military equipment to Taiwan. Peking's Complaint. Peking has contended that by continuing to supply arms to Taiwan, the United States was undermining Peking's efforts to bring about peaceful reunification with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan. Mr. Haig discussed the issue Saturday in a question-and-answer session before The Round Table, a Palm Beach organization; the discussion was broadcast to reporters in Washington over a closed-circuit system at the State Department. Mr. Haig said that a nine-point proposal by the Chinese government on Sept. 30 for unification was "rather remarkable." "They call for peaceful integration, they recognize federalism in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The police fire water cannons at demonstrators at Frankfurt airport.

Police Quell Airport Riots In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT — Nearly 4,000 demonstrators built barricades, set them afire and held sit-ins Sunday to block vehicular traffic around Rhine-Main International Airport for nearly seven hours, officials said. Air traffic continued unhindered. Officials brought in several hundred riot police by helicopter and used water cannons, tear gas and clubs to force demonstrators from the area. Protesters tried to stand their ground against water cannons. Some protesters try to stand their ground against water cannons.

Key Role in Interview Is Attributed to Allen

By Tracy Dahlby, Washington Post Service. TOKYO — The Japanese journalist who handed the U.S. national security adviser Richard V. Allen \$1,000 after they had an interview with Nancy Reagan, say they originated the idea of a thank-you payment intended for Mrs. Reagan. But they said Mr. Allen was deeply involved in making arrangements for the interview. Fuyuko Kamisaka, a free-lance writer who conducted the interview for Shufunomo magazine, said Saturday that she visited Mr. Allen at his invitation two days before the Jan. 21 interview to discuss the arrangements with him. She said Mr. Allen introduced her briefly to President-elect Reagan, who, she said, assured her that the interview would take place. Mr. Allen issued a statement in Washington Saturday asserting that he had not asked for or expected an honorarium in connection with the interview, and he said he did nothing more than pass onto others the request for an interview that came to him from "the wife of a friend of many years' standing." The Justice Department is investigating. The executive editor of Shufunomo (The Housewife's Companion) said that his company took the initiative in arranging the fee, an established form of thanks from Japanese weekly and monthly magazines. The money was given to Mr. Allen by one of the three women present at the interview with Mrs. Reagan. Mr. Allen said Friday he gave the cash to secretary, who put it in an office safe where it lay forgotten for eight months. Executive editor Tsugio Takamori said in a telephone interview Saturday that he had tentatively fixed the figure of \$1,000 in discussions during the first week of January with deputy editor Yoshiko Kimoto after Miss Kamisaka approached the magazine in December and proposed the interview. While awaiting approval of the interview request, which had been sent by letter to the White House, Miss Kimoto reported: "I was asked by a Japanese go-between what the gratuity would be. When I told this person we were thinking about \$1,000, the go-between replied, 'That's fine.'" Miss Kimoto refused to identify the go-between although she did not deny that it was Chizuko Takase, the third member of her party. Mrs. Takase and her husband reportedly have been long-standing friends of Mr. Allen. "I leave that up to your imagination," Miss Kimoto said. In Washington, a White House official identified the woman mentioned by Mr. Allen in his statement as Mrs. Takase. Miss Kamisaka, who conducted the interview in the company of

New Violence Hits N. Ireland After MP Slain

BELFAST — A teen-ager was killed early Sunday and five other persons — including two policemen — were shot in a night of violence in Northern Ireland following the slaying of a hard-line Protestant member of the British Parliament and the bombing of the London home of Britain's attorney general. The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for both the Belfast attack on the member of Parliament and the London bombing at the end of one of the bloodiest weeks of its campaign aimed at ending British rule of Northern Ireland. Britain's top Northern Ireland official, James Prior, appealed Sunday to civilians not to seek revenge. "Keep calm," Mr. Prior, the Northern Ireland secretary, declared after conferring for two hours Sunday with security chiefs at Stormont Castle, the British administrative headquarters here. "I beg the people of Northern Ireland to leave it to the police and army. Don't take things into your hands." Killings Called Reprisal. Early Sunday, a Roman Catholic youth was shot and killed near his home by gunmen on a motorcycle in what his family described as a reprisal for Protestant extremists for the death Saturday of the Ulster member of Parliament, the Rev. Robert Bradford. In other violence Saturday night and Sunday, a sniper wounded two policemen in the Republican Unity Flats, and three other men were injured in shootings. Three persons were killed and five injured in attacks on British and Ulster Protestant security forces in Northern Ireland earlier last week. Harold McCusker, one of the 12 Northern Ireland members of the British Parliament, called Sunday for a one-hour work stoppage throughout Northern Ireland during Mr. Bradford's funeral on Tuesday. Leaders Confer. Describing the British administration as "inept," Mr. McCusker contended that London's recent decision to set up a consultative council with the Catholic Republic of Ireland contributed to the latest wave of attacks by the mainly Catholic Irish Republican Army. Northern Ireland has a majority of Protestants. "Far from wooing the terrorists, it is motivating them. They think they are winning," Mr. McCusker said in a radio interview. Mr. Bradford, a 40-year-old Protestant Ulster Unionist member of Parliament from south Belfast best known for demanding summary execution of captured Catholic Irish nationalist terrorists, was shot seven times by several gunmen as he talked to elderly pensioners at his weekly meeting with constituents in a south Belfast community center. The gunmen also shot and killed the community center's youth worker, Ken Campbell, as he rushed to Mr. Bradford's side. Bradford Accused. The gunmen pushed past screaming young people, who were attending a dance in the next room, and escaped in a waiting car as Mr. Bradford's bodyguard fired his gun at them, according to police and witnesses. In a statement by its Belfast branch



The Rev. Robert Bradford

gave claiming responsibility for killing Mr. Bradford, the Provisional IRA accused him and the paramilitary Protestant Ulster Defense Association of being responsible for murders of Irish Catholics by Protestant terrorists in Belfast during the summer and fall. Mr. Bradford, a member of Parliament for seven years and a Methodist minister who has split from the church, was the second British legislator assassinated by Irish nationalist terrorists in three years. A senior Conservative member of Parliament, Airey Neave, was killed by a bomb in the House of Commons garage in 1979. IRA Takes Responsibility. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for Friday night's apparent attempt to kill another member of Parliament who is also the attorney general, Sir Michael Havers. Two bombs exploded against the back of his home in the London suburb of Wimbledon, causing considerable damage. Mr. Havers and his family were away at the time, but a policewoman guarding the home was injured. Arriving back in London Saturday from Madrid, Mr. Havers said he had received death threats after prosecuting members of the Provisional IRA. It was the fourth IRA bomb attack in London in five weeks. Three persons were killed in the bombings of a bus carrying British soldiers, the car of a British general and several London stores. INSIDE U.S.-India Dispute. The United States and India appear headed for a messy and damaging dispute over nuclear affairs following the failure of negotiations aimed at arranging an amicable end to their 18-year-old atomic power relationship, Page 4.

First Use of Fire: a Million Years Ago?

Kenya Discoveries of Burned Materials Appear to Push Date Far Back

By Harold M. Schmick Jr., New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Discoveries at an archaeological site in Kenya appear to push back by almost a million years the horizon of the first use of fire by the ancestors of modern man. Previously the earliest strong evidence of fire was in association with a very few sites such as that at Zhoukoudian, China, dated about 500,000 years ago. The new finds in Kenya are estimated to be approximately 1.4 million years old. The use of fire is the quintessence of the human condition, even more so than the use of tools since some animals at least use sticks as primitive tools but none, other than man, uses fire at all. The finds from digs in Chesowanja, Kenya, include primitive stone tools and evidence of ancient fire in the form of small pieces of baked clay found in close association with the tools and animal bones. The tools were of kinds believed to have been used by Homo erectus, direct ancestors of modern man and known to have lived in Africa over a million years ago. Physical tests of the ancient burned material suggested strongly that it was baked in small, probably controlled, fires such as camp fires, according to a report in the Nov. 12 issue of Nature, a weekly British scientific journal. "Although natural phenomena such as brush fires, lightning strikes and even volcanic heating could explain the burnt clay at Chesowanja, we are convinced, from examination of the whole occurrence in situ, that hominid activity is a much more likely explanation," the report said. More than 400 pieces of burnt clay were found ranging in size from tiny flecks to pieces two or three inches across. The tests indicate that the clay was baked in fires that did not get hotter than about 400 degrees Celsius (752 degrees Fahrenheit), the heat level to be expected from open camp fires, the report said. The pieces of burned clay were always found thoroughly intermingled with the stone tools and animal bones. The scientists concluded that the clay could not have been introduced into the site after its formation. "The possession of fire is a major component of cultural behavior and is universal in recent times even among hunters and gatherers," the authors said, but they added that evidence of fire has been rare in more ancient sites. "The new find, together with the more tentative evidence from other sites," the report said, "greatly strengthens the hypothesis that by 1.4 Myr (1,400,000 years ago) hominids were using and controlling fire." The authors of the report are J.A.J. Gowlett, of Oxford University; J.W.K. Harris, of the University of Pittsburgh, now at the University of Wisconsin; Derek Walton, of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario; and B.A. Wood of Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London. Homo erectus was apparently the fire-using species found at Chesowanja and at the few other known sites of about 500,000 years old. The authors of the report said the most reasonable hypothesis is that Homo erectus was also the fire user in Kenya at the far earlier time, but no fossil remains of these ancient hominids have actually been found at Chesowanja. Instead, anthropologists have found there traces of other ancient hominids called Australopithecus, an extinct species not considered directly related to the human lineage. The authors said the evidence strongly suggests that Australopithecus was not the fire builder, but they admitted that this conclusion makes it difficult to explain what these ancient hominids were doing there. Australopithecus, having a brain capacity estimated at only about three quarters that of Homo erectus, became extinct roughly a million years ago. There seem to be only two possible explanations of the presence of Australopithecus in close association with the tools and traces of fire at Chesowanja, the research group concluded. One is that it was a chance association based on the fact that species of Australopithecus did live in that region at that time. The other is that the remains of these ancient hominids were brought to the site by the makers of the fire and the artifacts found there. This might be a hint that Homo erectus occasionally ate its distant hominid relatives, but the authors did not directly mention that possibility. Dr. Andrew Hill, a research fellow in anthropology at Harvard and a member of the team that found the first evidence of Australopithecus at Chesowanja about 10 years ago, said Friday it was possible that Homo erectus built the fires at Chesowanja but that it was still too early to make a clear choice between that species and Australopithecus.







Handwritten signature or initials in a box.

# Phony Chinese Business Exposed

## Bribes, Gifts Opened Doors to High Officials

By Michael Parks  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

PEKING — Chen Mingxiao seemed like one of the men who would lead the modernization of China — a senior engineer with 30 years experience in industry, director of a chemical research institute with a distinguished academic background, a Communist Party member for four decades, a man with the confidence of his superiors, a man who got things done.

But Mr. Chen was also a fraud, and Friday he was publicly unmasked.

His research institute, established in 1977 in Henan province south of Peking, had rapidly developed contracts with dozens of factories on ways to use cereal wastes, such as rice husks and corn cobs, in the manufacture of chemical products. It had also signed contracts with foreign companies to export these products and import new equipment.

For his efforts, Mr. Chen, 57,

was granted the title of professor and promoted. His salary was raised almost equal to that of a deputy minister and he had all the perquisites of that rank. He had wide and easy access to top levels of the party and state leadership, not only in Henan but also in the capital.

But his Futural Research Institute was a front that he and two confederates established. (Futural is a colorless, sweet-smelling oily liquid, produced from corn cobs and other cereal wastes and used as a solvent in making dyes, lacquers and synthetic resins.)

The party newspaper People's Daily reported Friday that all of Mr. Chen's activities were a huge confidence scheme that duped senior officials for four years.

"The most serious fraud case since the establishment of the People's Republic of China," the official Chinese news agency declared, reporting Mr. Chen's arrest and

police efforts to unravel the scandal.

Mr. Chen's activities, the agency said, had "created very serious political consequences and caused very serious economic losses to the country," and perhaps what was most worrying was how easily he had duped many top officials with his glib proposals and a few presents.

According to the reports, Mr. Chen once was a worker at a chemical dye factory, but he was not a graduate engineer. His diploma was counterfeit, his academic credentials were faked. He had even been put in a labor camp for six years beginning in 1958 after his negligence at a factory had caused many accidents. He had not joined the Communist Party in 1958 to fight the Japanese invasion, but had actually been a major in the Nationalist Army.

His research institute and an attached factory he established had no researchers, no technicians, no equipment. The only employees, it seems, were Mr. Chen, his friends and the children of officials whose support he needed.

# Separatists in New Caledonia Plan To Establish Melanesian Regions

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — New Caledonia's main independence movement has announced that it will try to establish a series of separate Melanesian regions throughout the South Pacific island group as a first step toward declaring independence from France.

Leaders of the Union Calédonienne said the program, to be carried out during the coming year, would include occupation of land held by European settlers.

The policy was decided on Saturday by a three-day Union Calédonienne congress, attended by 300 delegates, in Lifou, one of the Loyalty islands off the east coast of New Caledonia's main island, Grandterre.

It marks a radicalization of the union that — like other independence movements here — has become more extreme since the murder two months ago of Pierre Declercq, the union's secretary-general.

Union leaders said the Melanesian regions would be established by next Sept. 24, the 127th anniversary of French annexation of the nickel-rich territory.

New Caledonia's 60,000 Melanesians are outnumbered by a combination of 50,000 Europeans and 30,000 Polynesians and other peoples that favor continued links with Paris.

Because of this, a democratic vote in favor of independence is practically impossible, and observers said the decision appeared to be an attempt to exploit the greater strength of the Melanesians in rural areas.

France's Socialist government has promised wide-ranging reforms to correct the traditional economic and social disadvantages of the Melanesians, but it has indicated that independence could come only through a democratic vote.

# Washington Gets More Samples Of Alleged Hanoi Toxic Weapon

By William Branigin  
*Washington Post Service*

BANGKOK — The U.S. Embassy here has received new samples of alleged toxic substances that, if tests prove positive, could show that Vietnamese occupation forces used chemical weapons against Cambodian guerrillas as recently as last week.

The samples were collected by members of the ousted Khmer Rouge forces in southwestern Cambodia near the Thai border and passed to the U.S. Embassy through intermediaries, a diplomat said. He said a brief note with the materials, which include leaf samples with brownish stains, said an airplane dropped the chemicals on a Khmer Rouge area on Nov. 10.

The note from the Khmer Rouge did not elaborate.

The samples, now sealed inside a diplomatic pouch marked with warnings against contamination, are being sent to the United States for tests, the diplomat said.

Although official Khmer Rouge battle claims and public charges of Vietnamese atrocities in Cambodia are usually given little credibility here, the diplomat said samples of chemical warfare substances collected by the Khmer Rouge have proved genuine in the past.

One such sample, he said, was among the new "physical evidence" announced by the State Department earlier last week.

The note's brief description of the alleged chemical warfare incident resembled accounts of "yellow rain," the supposedly poison-

ous material reported to be widely used against opponents of the Vietnamese-backed government in neighboring Laos for several years.

The delivery of the samples followed visits to Thailand by a UN team of chemical warfare experts and two U.S. medical personnel to investigate reports of chemical weapons use in Cambodia and Laos.

The UN investigators extended their stay to 10 days to look into what one said were new cases in the north along the Laotian border. They left for New York on Tuesday.

**Incidents Alleged**

The group refused to disclose any of its findings to reporters. However, an informed Western diplomat said the team interviewed about two dozen Hmong tribesmen and Cambodians who claimed to be witnesses or victims of chemical warfare attacks. The diplomat said the team also talked to Vietnamese defectors who claimed to have seen their side using chemical weapons.

One of the defectors has said that he saw two Soviet advisers fire a chemical weapon in western Cambodia in March, 1979, wiping out not only a band of Khmer Rouge guerrillas but also an encircling Vietnamese unit.

According to the diplomat, the

UN investigators left with some specimens of alleged chemical warfare contamination that were given to them and some alleged specimens that they collected themselves.

**Spain Communists Suspend Deputies**

*The Associated Press*

MADRID — The provincial committee of the Spanish Communist Party in Madrid suspended five municipal deputies from their city hall posts and warned them if they did not resign from their duties by Monday they would be expelled from the party.

The suspensions Saturday were made two days after the Communist Party expelled six members of its Central Committee, including party theoretician Manuel Azcarate and parliament member Pilar Bravo. It also ordered lesser sanctions against 120 party leaders from the northern Basque region.

The disciplinary steps were ordered by party Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo, who was angry over the members' support of a merger of Basque Communists with Basque nationalists. The merger also received wide backing in Valladolid, Salamanca and Alicante provinces.

# Japan Mob Enters U.S. West, Senate Panel Report Finds

By Robert L. Jackson  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Members of a Japanese crime syndicate are beginning to appear in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas, triggering fears by law enforcement authorities that the group may be moving into U.S. heroin sales, according to a Senate subcommittee report.

The study, prepared by staff members of the permanent investigations subcommittee of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, describes the syndicate — known as the Yakuza — as "modern-day successors to the ancient samurai warrior class."

Referring to "growing Yakuza interest in the heroin trade," Senate staff investigators Eleanor J. Hill and Jack Key say law enforcement officials "now believe that Japanese organized crime is successfully filtering large amounts of Yakuza money into legitimate business enterprises" in the mainland United States, in Honolulu and elsewhere.

The study, which Ms. Hill and Mr. Key prepared for current hearings by the Senate panel into international drug trafficking, has been supported by testimony from the Los Angeles Police Department.

**Involvement in Los Angeles**

Lt. Richard W. Wright, representing the organized crime intelligence unit of the Los Angeles police, told the subcommittee Thursday that "the Yakuza in Los Angeles have been involved in both legitimate and illegitimate enter-

prises." He said the latter include narcotics, gun-smuggling, prostitution and extortion.

"They have laundered money through legitimate businesses," Lt. Wright said. "So far their activities have generally been limited to the Japanese business community and the Japanese tourist trade."

Lt. Wright would not give specific instances because police investigations are continuing. In an interview after his testimony, he said police have observed about 20 suspected Yakuza members or associates in Los Angeles.

"It's a relatively new phenomenon in the Los Angeles area," he told the committee.

Lt. Wright said that "the potential is definitely there" for Yakuza members to seize a share of the billion-dollar heroin trafficking market that originates in Southeast Asia. But the lack of a U.S. distribution network has hampered them, he said.

Police have problems in investigating the Yakuza, Lt. Wright testified. He said his department had very few officers capable of interviewing Japanese informants.

"There's a lack of rapport with Japanese national groups for the purpose of gathering intelligence," he added.

The Senate staff study said an estimated 108,000 Yakuza members operate more or less openly in Japan, although heroin trafficking has not been a major activity there. However, organized crime "effectively controls" the distribution of methamphetamines, or stimulants, in Japan, the report said.

**Network of Contacts**

Yet he had it accredited despite the opposition of the national corporation to which it was supposedly attached. He had it registered to do business within China and abroad. He managed to open tightly controlled bank accounts giving him access to foreign exchange. And then he started to sign contracts that apparently ran into millions upon millions of dollars, all based on turning cereal wastes into valuable organic chemical compounds.

Mr. Chen used a wide network of contacts built up over the years within the chemical industry and even in the upper reaches of the government and party itself, the news agency said.

He maintained these contacts with frequent and lavish banquets, with jobs for officials' children, loopholes in present laws and regulations, and many gifts and bribes.

"Every time Chen came to Peking," a news agency commentator wrote, "he would bring a lot of gifts — peanuts, sesame oil, dates, mutton, chicken, dog meat and rabbit."

The news agency said that in four years Mr. Chen had defrauded more than 50 organizations and 200 government and party officials.

For all that, he apparently took relatively few of the millions of dollars he might have had access to. He raised his salary from the equivalent of \$38 a month, the average wage of a factory worker, to \$140, close to what a department head in an industrial ministry is paid, and treated himself to the privileges such a minister would have, but not much more.

# High Soviet Defense Ministry Official, Mikhail Grigoriev, Is Reported Dead

MOSCOW — Col. Gen. Mikhail Grigoriev, 64, who was once second in command of Soviet strategic rocket forces, has died, the military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda reported.

Gen. Grigoriev was first deputy commander-in-chief of Soviet strategic rocket forces for 13 years and later held a senior post inside the central apparatus of the Defense Ministry, the paper said.

**Antonio Dovail Jaime**

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Antonio Dovail Jaime, 76, director of

**Ukrainian Activist Reportedly Jailed**

*The Associated Press*

MOSCOW — Alexander Paritsky, a prominent Ukrainian Jewish activist, has been sentenced to three years in a labor camp after being convicted of slandering the Soviet state, friends of his family said.

The 43-year-old electronics engineer was sentenced Friday after a three-day trial in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, the friends said Saturday.

Mr. Paritsky, who was arrested Aug. 28, was reported to have played a leading role in organizing school programs for college-age Jews who were denied admission to state universities after their parents applied to emigrate to Israel. Mr. Paritsky, his wife and their two daughters, had applied unsuccessfully to emigrate there in 1977.

the state oil monopoly Pemex during the 1970-76 administration of President Luis Echevarria, died here of cancer Wednesday night, family members said.

**Al Momaday**

JEMEZ SPRINGS, N.M. (AP) — Al Momaday, 68, an American Indian artist who won international recognition for his oil paintings of Indian cultural themes, has been found dead in his home, apparently of natural causes, police said.

**Yosef Kremerman**

TEL AVIV (AP) — Yosef Kremerman, 56, a confidant of Prime Minister Menachem Begin since they served together in the anti-British underground, died Thursday of a heart attack, officials said. Mr. Kremerman, who after independence became a wealthy industrialist, was elected to the Knesset in 1959 and served as treasurer of the Herut or Liberal Party in Mr. Begin's ruling Likud coalition.

**Giovanni Benelli**

BOLOGNA (AP) — Giovanni Benelli, 90, the founder of the Benelli motorcycle dynasty, died in a local hospital Friday after a brief illness, his family reported. The Benelli factory, which he opened in Pesaro in 1911, produces rifles and motorcycles.

# Injunction Halts New Spy Charges By Sunday Times

*From Agency Dispatches*

LONDON — A British High Court judge has granted an injunction stopping publication of the names of two men that The Sunday Times alleged were Soviet spies who penetrated the U.S. government and the United Nations in the 1940s. The injunction, granted Saturday as the paper was preparing to publish the story, runs until Thursday, the paper said.

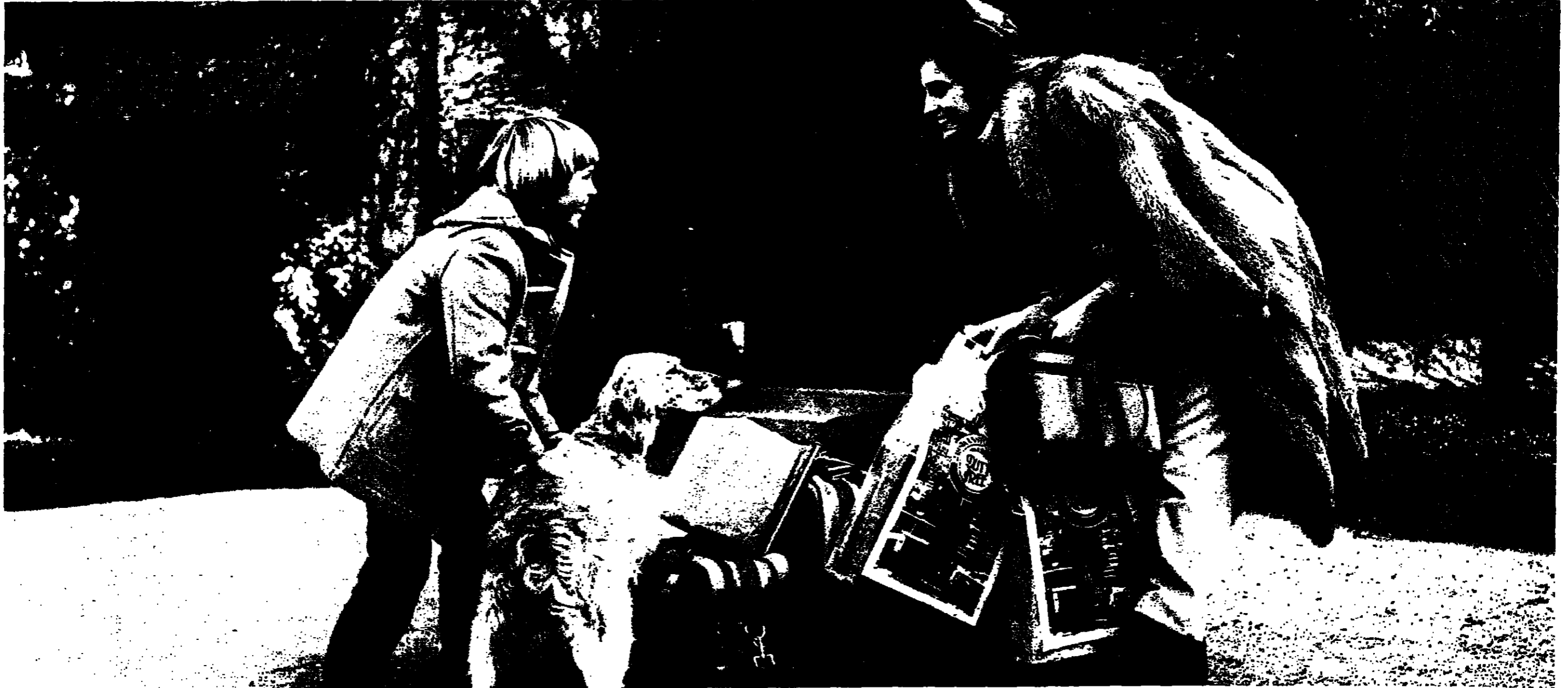
It said the allegations concern the activities of Communist activists in the spy ring headed by Anthony Blunt, the former art adviser to Queen Elizabeth II. It said the two Communists lived in the United States "and moved in the upper echelons of American political life."

It did not say whether the men were British or American. But it said they had close ties with both the White House and the United Nations and "on at least one occasion, helped write a speech for a former American vice president," who was not identified.

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5 Steel Exporters Face U.S. Charges

By Jane Seabery Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent a warning to foreign steel producers...



Bernard Hanon Responding to energy crisis

Renault Sees New Robots Building Profit as Well as Cars

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service DOUAI, France — Resembling giant yellow insects, the robots lift their supple tentacles as each slab of silvery metal...

'We're the leader in Europe and the U.S. and certainly as good as anything in Japan. Indeed, the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand likes to cite Renault's record under nationalization...

Japan Uses Wholesalers, Retailers As Market-Based 'Welfare System'

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service OSAKA, Japan — In his demeanor, there is nothing to suggest that Isao Nakanchi is a radical. His manner is reserved, almost stolid...

A Proliferation of Small Distributors in Japan Protects Jobs but Keeps Consumer Prices High

Table with 3 columns: Japan, U.S., W. Germany. Rows: Wholesalers, Retailers, Population per Wholesaler, Population per Retailer, Employees per Wholesaler, Employees per Retailer.

Investors Greet Slump In U.S. With Buying

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — The bad news of economic recession in the United States was good news for bond markets last week with short-term interest rates tumbling...

Oil Finds Ease Fears Over Depletion of Tunisia's Reserves

By Franzy B. Gupta New York Times Service TUNIS — Discovery of two major oil deposits here is easing Tunisia's worry that the rapid depletion of existing resources would force it to import rather than export oil...

World Court concluded hearings last week on the dispute. The court is expected to hand down a decision in three months that could serve as a guideline for the two countries to negotiate on the question of their respective shares of the continental shelf.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes sub-table for Dollar Values.

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Liquidity in Credit Markets Lowers Cost of Borrowing

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — Midwest and Japanese banks are adding conspicuous amounts of liquidity to the international credit market, helping to keep borrowing terms low for countries that otherwise could be expected to pay more...

EUROBONDS

percent by next month. Mr. Kaufman sticks by his warning that next year there will be a whirlwind carrying interest rates to record highs...

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# International Bond Prices - Week of Nov. 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

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Amnt	Security	Yield	Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

### STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Amnt	Security	Yield	Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

Amnt	Security	Yield	Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

Amnt	Security	Yield	Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

### HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

### HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

### HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

Amnt	Security	Yield	Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
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Amnt	Security	Yield	Amnt	Security	Yield
100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50
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100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50	100	10 1/2% 1981 New	10.50

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# Prices of Metals Seen Poised for an Upturn

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The market for metals may be languishing in recession, but the road back to higher prices — especially for copper, lead and zinc — is not expected to be as arduous as it was after the sharp business downturn of 1974-75. In fact, many analysts contend that even a slight increase in demand could send prices soaring.

The basis for such optimism stems from the fact that metal producers, taking a lesson from six years ago, have kept inventories lean. They have also benefited from a few fortuitous coincidences.

"The producers are better situated than they were in 1975," said Robert Garino, an analyst with the Commodities Research Unit, an independent research firm. "They have had the good business sense to hold down inventories."

After the 1974-75 recession, a price recovery was delayed as producers worked off big stockpiles, which had accumulated after producers underestimated the severity of the recession.

**Lower Inventories**

But now, as the U.S. economy enters a new downturn, inventories for copper, zinc and lead are lower. Copper inventories in the United States, for example, now total 253,000 tons, significantly less than the 361,000 tons at the end of 1975.

"Copper is poised for a rapid increase in price, once the economy turns around," declared William Slidenburg, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Knott.

Baine Kerr, president of

Pennzoll, which produces copper and molybdenum, added, "We expect copper prices to recover nicely because of low inventories, but molybdenum is going to take a little longer."

Other executives, however, caution that what are now comfortable inventory levels could quickly if metal companies do not watch production levels carefully or if the upturn in the economy is delayed more than six months.

"I think we should probably be cutting back on copper very soon," said William Veonis, president of Veonmetco, a metal trader.

The high level of interest rates has given producers an added incentive to watch inventories. They have also been aided by pure happenstance.

Geoffrey Croome, an analyst with the Commodities Research Unit, said that one reason copper inventories had dropped to a more acceptable level at the outset of this recession was a decision made last year by Anaconda to close a smelter and export copper concentrate to Japan.

The price of copper is now down to about 82 cents a pound from 96 cents at this time last year. If the economy begins to recover in the middle of next year, the price of copper will jump to \$1.25 by the end of 1982, estimated Bette Rapaport, an analyst at Bache Halsey Smart Shields.

**Subsidy Phased Out**

By comparison, copper prices in 1976 rose only 4 cents a pound, to about 69 cents, because producers still had to work off their big inventories, analysts say.

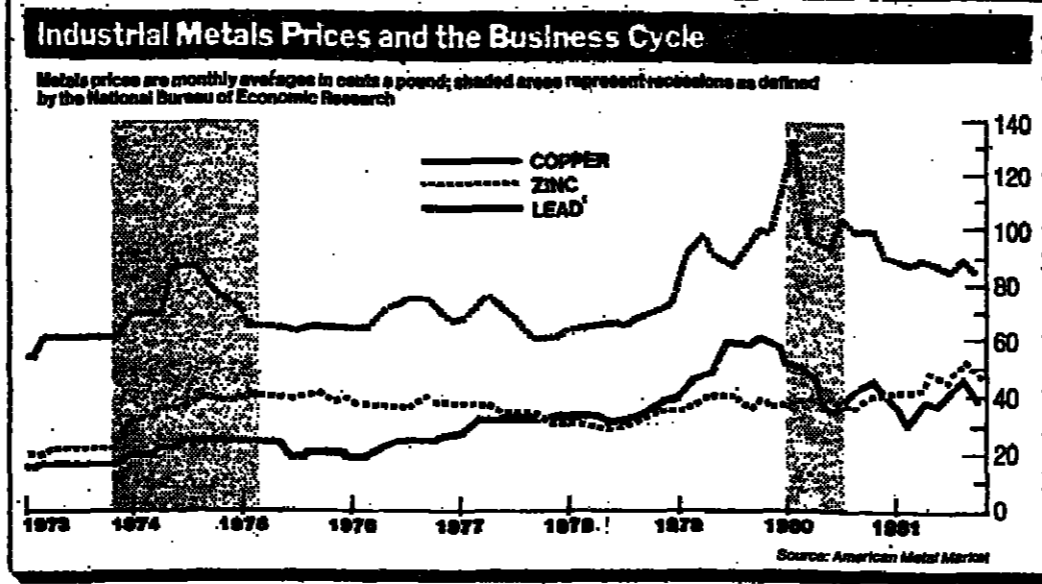
The same situation exists for lead inventories, which are 93 percent lower than they were in 1975, and zinc inventories, which are 73 percent lower. If the economy turns around by the middle of 1982, Mr. Veonis estimated, lead could reach about 45 cents a pound and zinc could reach 50 cents by the end of the year.

Alvan Sage, a St. Joe Lead and St. Joe Resources vice president, said the industry had managed to avoid high inventories because Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp. announced earlier this year that it would be phasing out operations of its Bunker Hill Co. if a buyer were not found. The subsidiary, based in Idaho, represents 20 percent of the domestic consumption of lead and zinc.

Analysts said their optimism about copper, lead and zinc did not apply to aluminum, nickel and molybdenum — especially molybdenum.

Mr. Slidenburg said a turnaround in demand would probably solve the buildup of aluminum and nickel inventories, although the price reaction would not be as strong for those metals.

"The metal that is fundamentally in trouble is molybdenum," he said. "There are a lot of people who are going to bring on additional production that will only add to the surplus."



# Japan's Small Firms Play 'Welfare' Role

(Continued from Page 7)

The blow of economic change in industries that for a variety of reasons are straggling behind, according to Masaru Yoshitomi, chief economist of Japan's Economic Planning Agency.

"We're trying to keep this welfare within the market mechanism," Mr. Yoshitomi said. "But the basic direction of economic change is given by the market."

The inefficiency of the small-scale retailers and distributors as a mechanism for delivering goods to consumers is apparent in the high cost of many goods here. Japanese products sometimes cost more in Japan than they do in the United States.

Foreign business executives and government officials regard the distribution system as a restrictive barrier to selling in Japan. But the Japanese dispute this. Echoing the views of most Japanese government and business officials, Teruaki Koshiki, a managing director of the Industrial Bank of Japan, said: "The Japanese distribution system is inefficient by American standards, but it is our system. Everyone has to

sell through it, our companies and foreign concerns alike."

Japan has about half the population of the United States and it covers less area than the state of California, but it has nearly as many distributors and retailers as the United States.

Goods change hands more often between distributors in Japan, before getting to the consumer, than is the case in most countries. In Japan the ratio of wholesale transactions for each retail sale in 1976 on average was 2.4 to 1, compared with 1.8 to 1 in the United States and West Germany. Each time one wholesaler sells to another distributor a profit is collected and the eventual price to the consumer increases.

Even Daiei has recognized this, opening up many smaller convenience stores in recent years. And of Daiei's president, Mr. Yoshitomi, "I'd call Nakazumi an 'evolutionary,' not a 'revolutionary.' The change in the retailing and distribution industries is occurring, but it's taking place slowly. And that's as it should be."

# Ruling on Appeal May End LTV's Bid for Grumman

**Washington Post Service**

**NEW YORK** — A three-judge federal appeals panel has upheld a lower court's ruling on LTV's \$450-million bid to take over Grumman, and Wall Street analysts believe the decision effectively means the bid will be dropped.

In the panel LTV officials have said that the appeals court upheld the lower court's injunction — a ruling that prevents LTV from soliciting or paying for Grumman shares — the Dallas-based conglomerate would be forced to retract its bid.

On Friday, however, LTV Vice President Julian Scheer said that although the company was "disappointed," corporate officials "haven't had a chance to review the decision" or determine what source of action LTV will take.

But the dissenting LTV are to spend months or even a year in a lengthy antitrust trial or to call off its takeover attempt. Wall Street sources say they expect LTV to drop the bid.

# Investors Greet Slump in U.S. With Buying

(Continued from Page 7)

standing Eurobonds are yielding 15 1/2 percent, was able to sell 10-year paper in New York to yield 14.65 percent (the equivalent of 15.20 percent). Finland's five-year paper at 14 1/2 percent in New York, about half a percentage point below what it could have done here, bankers estimated.

One exception was Du Pont, which borrowed nearly \$4 billion to pay for its \$7.7-billion summer takeover of Conoco and which needs to reduce the amount of short-term debt outstanding and to stretch the remainder into longer term obligations. In fact, Moody's rating service showed its triple-A rating of Du Pont's senior unsecured debt to double-A because of this.

**Bought Deal**

Du Pont's decision to go ahead despite the fact that the cost here was about 20 basis points (100 equal 1 percentage point) more expensive than New York was taken as a sign that it will tap the New York market shortly as well.

Despite the fact that the issue was a "bought" deal (terms and conditions fixed at the outset by the lead manager), the final size and shape was rather far from first

indications. Credit Suisse First Boston announced it had bought a \$250-million issue that would be marketed to yield between 14 1/2 and 14 3/4 percent — the lowest coupon on seven-year paper since early summer.

But in light of the overwhelming demand, the size was increased to \$400 million and the coupon set at 14 1/2 percent. Asked how a "bought" deal could be made so flexible, a CSFB spokesman explained that the firm had underwritten the deal at fixed conditions but told the borrower it would try to attain more attractive terms in the market. The Du Pont paper ended the week quoted at 9 1/4 for a yield of 14.65 percent.

Japan Airlines, which came to market for \$50 million for seven years, announced an indicated coupon of 15 1/2 percent but in light of the substantial demand cut the coupon to 15 1/4 percent and sold the paper at a discount of 99 1/2 to yield investors 15.37 percent. By the end of the week, the issue was quoted at 102 1/2, an effective yield of 14.65 percent.

Transco, a U.S. pipeline and energy company, sold \$50-million of seven-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 16 1/2 percent. The issue was quoted Friday at 100 1/2.

# Liquidity in Credit Market Holds Down Cost of Borrowing

(Continued from Page 7)

— and a slightly higher fee of 1 percent versus 3/4 percent.

Japanese banks took 50 percent of this loan, and managers were able to sell down through syndication the remaining portion. Late Friday, bankers were still discussing with the Argentines the merits of increasing the size of the loan or simply allowing the split to flow into the upcoming \$400-million credit for Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, the state oil company, which is expected to offer terms identical to those of BND.

Such enthusiastic response normally would be expected to result in lower borrowing terms, but bankers point out that Argentina has already succeeded in extending the maturity to eight years and they argue that the underlying economic conditions do not warrant a cut in the margin.

Italy's state hydrocarbons agency, ENI, will be coming to market for \$250 million for eight years with pricing based on the U.S. prime or the adjusted rate for certificates of deposit. But the Bank of Italy's recently inaugurated questioning may delay actual syndication until sometime in the first quarter, bankers report. In the meantime, a syndicate will be put together for a three-month bridge finance.

The first sterling-denominated syndicated loan for a sovereign borrower since British exchange controls were lifted is being organized for Sweden. The £150-million, 10-year loan will carry a split margin of 3/4- 1/2 point over the interbank rate. Sweden will have the choice of drawing the loan in several different currencies — including the dollar, which would be much cheaper for it now. Six-month Eurodollar rates are almost a percentage point below Eurosterling and the difference on the three-month rate is almost 1 1/2 points.

**Extensions for Offers**

But it is understood that Sweden wants sterling and that the drawing will be made in that currency. The low margin is then not quite so thin as it would appear as banks with access to sterling deposits will make the same kind of profits that U.S. banks do by lending over the prime rate. Sweden will pick up the cost banks incur on meeting reserve requirements.

In Asia, the Bank of Thailand is currently syndicating a \$250-million loan for eight years, offering to pay half a point over Libor — down from the split 1/2- 1/4 point over Libor Thai borrowers paid

earlier this year. But the borrower will pay a utilization fee of 1/16 point if the average drawing in any 12-month period is more than 50 percent.

Elsewhere, Venezuela has asked banks to extend by one week their offers to syndicate a \$500-million loan. Venezuela had been expected to announce its decision Friday.

Peru is in the market for \$300 million, offering to pay 3/4 point over Libor for seven years — well below the split 1- 1/4 point margin it paid previously but for a maturity shortened by three years.

Mexico's state development bank, Nacional Financiera, is seeking an eight-year loan of \$500 million divided equally between a Eurodollar credit and a loan denominated in special drawing rights with interest set at 3/4 point over Libor.

Colombia is seeking \$200 million for 10 years, offering to pay 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years and 3/4 point thereafter. The terms match those paid recently by Cartecol, but bankers justified the tight conditions then by noting that they were currying favor with Exxon, which was involved in that operation.

The Dominican Republic's Sugar Council is in the market for \$100 million. The loan, to finance harvesting and exporting the sugar crop, will run for nine months from first drawdown and pay 1 1/4 point over the three-month interbank rate.

From the United States, Middle South Energy Inc., a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities, is seeking a \$200-million, seven-year credit at 1 point over Libor.

Japanese banks, which originally were expected to take 50 percent of the \$500-million standby credit Electricité de France marketed to back up commercial paper to be sold in New York, wound up taking only 38 percent of the final amount, which was increased to \$700 million. French and Midwest banks accounted for 40 percent and the remaining 22 percent was spread among European institutions.

**Italian Borrower**

Credit Foncier is next in line to tap the international market. But bankers suggested that with the sharp rally in the New York bond market Credit Foncier might decide to issue fixed-rate debt to lock in what many here perceive to be low long-term rates.

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November 16, 1981

# Renault Sees New Robots Building Stronger Profits

(Continued from Page 7)

leaving to become the new French ambassador in Washington.

Renault, along with the big Japanese and U.S. producers, is aiming squarely for the market middle and going all out for economies of scale.

This, of course, is where robots come in. Renault believes that its 125 robots in operation at Douai [all of its own design and built by Renault-Acm] are 20 percent more productive than human labor, because they do not get bored doing the same job over and over and because the quality of their work is perfectly even.

As a result, Renault hopes its Douai factory, now producing about 650 R-9's a day, will increase output to 1,000 a day by the end of the year and reach 2,000 a day — or 500,000 a year — by the end of 1982. While secretive about precise production costs, Mr. Pa-chara, the plant manager, said he hopes that at peak production next year the R-9 will be coming off its assembly lines "cheaper than most of our rivals."

France, while Renault's Belgian subsidiary will take over production of the R-14.

Already, the Douai robots have been taught to produce R-5s and R-14s on the same line as the R-9. But when production of these smaller cars is moved next year, the robots will still be able to turn out 10 different versions of the R-9, according to demand.

The greater flexibility robots give the factory in responding to the whims of a depressed market is one of the main arguments Renault management has used to calm trade union fears. No one has lost his job since the robots marched into the Douai factory, and management insists that nobody will be laid off as more and smarter robots gradually take up residence. But the factory's work force will decline in coming years through attrition. Few new workers are being recruited.

Instead, keeping porter robots, like something out of "Star Wars," scuttle by with heavy parts. Robots paint and polish, and "muscular" robots hoist and bolt engines. The new look in auto plants has arrived at Renault.

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International Bond Prices - Week of Nov. 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices with columns for Country, Maturity, Price, and Yield. Includes sub-sections for AMERICA and EUROPE.

Convertible Bonds

Table of convertible bond prices with columns for Country, Maturity, Price, and Yield. Includes sub-sections for AMERICA and EUROPE.

Table titled 'HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS' listing convertible bonds with columns for Country, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

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Over-the-Counter

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Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund performance with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Change.

Explanation of Symbols

Key explaining symbols used in the bond and stock tables, including abbreviations for countries and currencies.

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Consolidated Trading of NYSE Listings

Table of NYSE listings with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change.

Kredietlux Indices

Table of Kredietlux indices with columns for Index Name, Value, and Change.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill prices with columns for Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Washington' and 'Have Yet'.

Washington Upsets USC, 13-3

SEATTLE — Chuck Nelson kicked a 46-yard field goal with 2:19 left to play, and the University of Washington scored a touchdown on the ensuing kickoff when Fred Small recovered a loose ball in the end zone to give the Huskies a stunning 13-3 victory over the University of Southern California here Saturday.

Coupled with Washington State's 19-0 victory over California, the triumph set up a possible Rose Bowl showdown next week when Washington meets Washington State.

Until the final minutes, the Washington-USC game was a defensive struggle. Marcus Allen of USC, the nation's leading rusher, became the first collegian to run for 2,000 yards in a season, but he finished with a sub-par game, gaining 153 yards. His longest carry was 13 yards.

Steve Jordan gave the Trojans a 3-0 lead early in the second period with a 35-yard field goal. Nelson answered that with a 21-yarder, and it was 3-3 at halftime.

Most of the second half was marked by outstanding defensive play by both teams, with tackles Fletcher Jenkins and Ray Cetta and linebacker Mark Jerry the standouts for Washington and linebacker Jack Del Rio turning in a great performance for USC.

The contest, which rained in wretched weather, with fierce rain and winds gusting up to 50 mph. Only 47,347 fans were on hand despite 55,004 tickets having been sold.

Turnovers were surprisingly few considering the conditions, but a key fumble by Allen set up Washington's first field goal. Allen dropped a pitch, lost 9 yards and Jenkins recovered for the Huskies on the Trojan 13.

The Huskies could not advance beyond the Southern Cal 4, and Nelson came in to collect his first points of the game.

Alabama 31, Penn State 16

In University Park, Pa., Bear Bryant tied Amos Alonzo Stagg's career coaching record with his 314th victory as Alabama defeated Penn State, 31-16.

Bryant, whose record is 314-80-17, claimed his first victory at Maryland in 1945. He later served as head coach at Kentucky and Texas A&M before moving to Alabama in 1958.

"I haven't even thought about the record," said Bryant, standing in a cramped shower stall that had been converted into a conference room for the occasion. "I wasn't

thinking about it out there. Maybe when I go home and think about it, there will be some personal satisfaction.

"I really didn't tie the record. There are a multitude of people who share in that and I'm grateful to all of them. I'm tremendously proud of our coaching staff. And not only am I happy for our players, but for the people who influenced our players."

Walter Lewis threw for two first-half touchdowns to send the Crimson Tide to a 24-3 lead, and Penn State could not score a touchdown until the final quarter.

Nebraska 31, Iowa State 7

In Lincoln, Neb., the Cornhuskers snapped a 7-7 tie with 24 points in the final quarter to defeat Iowa State, 31-7, and claim their first undisputed Big Eight title since 1971. Nebraska, 8-2 overall and 6-0 in the conference, won an automatic berth in the Orange Bowl as Oklahoma lost to Missouri, 19-14.

Eddie Neil provided the winning points for Nebraska with a 49-yard field goal, and Larry Fryar ran back a punt return 63 yards for a touchdown as the Cornhuskers scored all their fourth-quarter points in a span of 5:20.

Pittsburgh 48, Army 9

In Pittsburgh, Dan Marino passed for 282 yards and four touchdowns in three quarters to lead Pittsburgh to its 16th straight victory, a 48-0 trouncing of Army. All of Marino's touchdown passes were caught by split end Julius Dawkins, and three of those receptions came in the Panthers' 20-point third quarter.

Clemson 21, Maryland 7

In Clemson, S.C., Homer Jordan threw two touchdowns passes to Perry Tuttle and another to Jerry Gaillard to keep Clemson unbeaten with a 21-7 victory over Maryland. The triumph gave the Tigers the Atlantic Coast Conference title.

Michigan 28, Purdue 10

In West Lafayette, Ind., Steve Smith ran for one touchdown and threw to Craig Dunaway for another to help Michigan beat Purdue, 28-10, and raise its overall record to 8-2. Butch Woolfolk and Lawrence Rickis scored the other Michigan touchdowns.

Georgia 24, Auburn 13

In Athens, Ga., Herschel Walker broke his Georgia single-season rushing record by running for 165 yards while leading the Bulldogs past Auburn, 24-13. The victory

valuable. The rapid improvement of McHale, a second-year forward, is the main reason the Celtics could be even better this season.

The enthusiastic, personable McHale is averaging 13.6 points, 7.8 rebounds and 2.8 blocked shots so far this year, while playing 23 minutes a game. There are many starting forwards who would give up their Nike contacts for those statistics.

"Kevin worked very hard in training camp," said Fitch. "He's playing with a lot more confidence this year. And, of course, he learned a lot last season."

McHale almost passed up his chance to hook on with the eventual champions. After being the third player selected in the draft, negotiations with the Celtics broke off and he went to Italy to sign with Trieste.

"Let him eat spaghetti," was Fitch's parting shot, but hours before the signing was to take place, the Celtics relented and McHale returned.

After a slow start, the 6-foot-10, 230-pounder steadily earned more playing time with his aggressive rebounding and shot-blocking. He started just one game — when Cedric Maxwell was injured Dec. 2 — scored 21 points and took down 9 rebounds. He blocked 6 shots against Milwaukee that night and was in and out of the league's top 10 in that category all season, finishing with 151 to go with his 10-point scoring mark.

"I learned a lot of things last season," McHale said, "and one of them was to take advantage of whatever playing time I get. That's all I'm trying to do."

With the Nets' Mike Koren wisely to one side, Celtic forward Larry Bird slammed one home in Friday's Boston's 111-97 win.

gave Georgia at least a share of the Southeastern Conference championship. Walker, with one game to go, has 1,666 yards — 50 more than he had in 1980 when he set the National Collegiate Athletic Association freshman record.

Texas 31, TCU 15

In Austin, Texas, running backs A.J. (Jam) Jones and John Walker each scored once, and tight end Mike Champman caught a 9-yard touchdown pass to lift Texas over Texas Christian, 31-15. But the victory was marred by a first-quarter injury to all-America defensive tackle Kenneth Sims that is expected to sideline him for the rest of this season.

So. Mississippi 58, Florida St. 14

In Tallahassee, Fla., quarterback Reggie Collier and tailback Ricky Floyd each produced three touchdowns to power Southern Mississippi over Florida State, 58-14. Collier ran 69 yards for one score and passed for two more.

Amherst 21, Williams 17

In Williamstown, Mass., Jeff Hughes scored on a 3-yard plunge midway through the fourth quarter as Amherst claimed the Little Three Conference title with a 21-17 victory over Williams.

Princeton 35, Yale 31

In Princeton, N.J., Bob Holly passed for 501 yards, including three touchdowns, and ran in the winning score with four seconds remaining as Princeton upset previously undefeated Yale, 35-31. It was the first time in 14 years that Princeton beat the Elis, who are seeking their third straight Ivy League championship.

Steady All Blacks Overcome France

By Bob Donahue

TOULOUSE, France — New Zealand scored four times Saturday, France scored three times, and the All Blacks duly won the first of two rugby test matches, 13-9. The French were error-prone; the New Zealanders methodical.

The four-point margin came from the day's only try. From a midfield scrum on the French 22 in the 34th minute, scrumhalf Dave Lovatidge bedazzled the defense with body feints and take handoffs at top speed and neatly put his right wing, Stu Wilson, across in the corner. Fullback Alan Hewson failed to convert.

New Zealanders had been forecasting that Graham Mourie's team would win a fierce first test here and lose the second test in Paris next Saturday. The French had been warning each other that the New Zealand captain is a master tactician with a disciplined team. Everybody is right so far.

The combat was extra-hard between two packs of big but mobile forwards. Neither team had picked a halfback capable of creative attack against the smothering pressure defense that rugby establishments around the world have been developing at the expense of the old attacking arts.

Big Picture

Into this impasse the French forwards charged gamely, again and again straight up the middle, led by hooker Philippe Dintrans, flanker Jean-Luc Jonel and lock Alain Lorieux — only to keep losing the ball and ultimately the match. The French plan was to hammer (at, hard and relentlessly) by execution was bravely frenetic.

The dominant image in the Toulouse sunshine was of the All Blacks' winning yet another lineout, kicking safely to touch and trotting patiently upfield to the next lineout. Hooker Andy Dalton, who had worked overtime synchronizing his throw-in with his jumpers in the parking lot of a suburban Toulouse hotel, was arguably the man of the match.

When something especially offensive was wanted, a New Zealand or French back would punt the ball skyward and everybody would mill about, noses in the air — "looking for the space shuttle," a disgusted spectator called it.

The French tried harder. In the final seconds they were only one point down, 10-9. "It could have gone either way," remarked their captain, Robert Paparemborde. "I need a few days to sort it out. Did they win or did we lose?"

Hewson opened the scoring with a penalty in the second minute after Lorieux landed offside at the game's first lineout. The 6-foot-6 Grenoble forward jumped for nothing most of the afternoon opposite New Zealand's more experienced locks, Andy Haden and Gary Whetton.

In the 28th minute, French scrumhalf Pierre Berbizier, 5-foot-7 and 154 pounds, found himself alone facing a charge by All Black



Georgia Tech tight end Gary Wilkins sailed over Navy's Travis Wallington (48) after catching a pass early in Saturday's game. Navy's 20-14 victory extended Tech's loss streak to nine games.

Bradshaw Sparks Steeler Victory

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — Terry Bradshaw fired five touchdown passes Sunday, his best day ever in a 13-year National Football League career, as Pittsburgh snapped a two-game losing streak with a 34-20 victory over the Atlanta Falcons.

Bradshaw, who connected on 14 of 22 attempts for 253 yards, threw scoring passes of 6 and 19 yards to John Stallworth, 18 yards to Bennie Cunningham, 14 to Randy Grossman and 22 to Lynn Swann. That gave Bradshaw 189 touchdown strikes lifetime, moving him three ahead of Sammy Baugh into 14th place on the all-time list.

The victory lifted the Steelers to 6-5 and Atlanta, losing for the third time in four games, fell to 3-6 despite a brilliant passing performance by Steve Bartkowski, who hit on 33 of 50 attempts for 416 yards and two touchdowns.

Broncos 24, Buccaneers 7

In Tampa, Fla., Larry Canada blocked a kick to set up one touchdown, ran 1 yard for another and caught a 3-yard pass for a third as Denver defeated Tampa Bay, 24-7. Tampa Bay battered Bronco quarterback Craig Morton, linebacker Hugh Green sacking him twice before noseguard Dave Logan put him out of the game with a bruised shoulder with just before halftime.

Jets 17, Patriots 6

In Foxboro, Mass., an interception and fumble recovery by linebacker Greg Buttle set up a touchdown and field goal late in the first half that propelled the New York Jets to a 17-6 victory over New England.

Buttle's interception came after the Patriots had driven to the Jet 19-yard line. Bruce Harper then capped a 14-play drive with a 4-yard scoring burst up the middle

with 2:20 left in the half to put the Jets ahead, 7-3.

On New England's next series, Buttle recovered a fumble by Moe Tatu on the Patriot 36. Pat Leahy then kicked a 47-yard field goal, giving the Jets a 10-3 lead at intermission.

Eagles 38, Colts 13

In Philadelphia, quarterback Ron Jaworski threw two touchdowns passes and Wilbert Montgomery ran for another pair as the Eagles beat Baltimore 38-13 Sunday — the Colts' 10th straight defeat.

Jaworski, who left the game early in the fourth quarter, completed 19 of 29 passes for 294 yards. Montgomery played a little more than two quarters before jamming an ankle, but still gained 115 yards on 22 carries. It was the 21st time in Montgomery's six-year career that he has exceeded 100 yards in a game.

Packers 21, Bears 17

In Green Bay, Wis., David Whittehurst threw touchdown passes covering 1 and 39 yards to Harlan Hinkleby and 2 yards to Terrell Middleton, leading the Packers to a 21-17 victory over Chicago.

Safety Mark Murphy set up Green Bay's go-ahead touchdown with a 50-yard interception return and cornerback Mark Lee picked off two other passes by the Bears' Vince Evans as the Packers (5-6) won their third in a row. The Bears dropped to 3-8.

Whitehurst's scoring pass to Middleton made it 21-10 with just over a minute left in the first half. The Bears closed to within 21-17 when Walter Payton, who rushed 22 times for 105 yards, scored on a 2-yard run with 9:38 remaining in the game. But Lee preserved the victory with his second intercept-

ed themselves from Type A bidding. The only eligible bidders that did not put in claims were San Diego, Detroit and Milwaukee. Guindry was the only free agent selected by Cincinnati and Houston.

Seven teams chose to do business with Jackson. They are Atlanta, Baltimore, California, the White Sox, Pittsburgh, Texas and Toronto. Peter Bavasi, who operates the Toronto franchise, said that if Jackson signed with the Blue Jays, his name would become a household word in Canada. Reggie might or might not take that as a compliment; he thought the name already was.

In addition, the Yankees formally retained the right to pursue negotiations with Jackson and Guindry, so Reggie was drafted by eight teams and Ron by 18.

Ted's Pitch

Not surprisingly, the most articulate hunsman pursuing Reggie over hedge and through spinnery is Ted Turner of the Atlanta Braves. He says Jackson can be president of the Braves, if he chooses, though exactly what that implies is not clear.

Is president of the Braves a \$1-a-year job, or does it carry the salary of the president of the United States? In either case, Reggie must be prepared to take a cut.

Baseball Re-entry Draftees

United Press International

NEW YORK — Player-by-player selections in Friday's 1981 major league baseball re-entry draft of free agents:

Glenn Abbott, St. Louis — Cleveland; New York (N.Y.), Chicago (Ill.), Philadelphia. Joseph Anderson, St. Louis — Seattle; Oakland, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Texas, Chicago (N.Y.), New York (N.Y.).

Tim Lincecum, St. Louis — Oakland; Seattle, California, Montreal, San Francisco, Philadelphia. Bill Campbell, St. Louis — Cleveland, Chicago (Ill.), Philadelphia.

Larry Christensen, Philadelphia — San Francisco, Montreal, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago (Ill.), Chicago (Ill.), Atlanta, Dave Collins, St. Louis — Kansas City, Toronto, Chicago (Ill.), Milwaukee, Oakland, New York (N.Y.), Los Angeles, New York (N.Y.), St. Louis, Los Angeles, New York (N.Y.).

John Dwyer, St. Louis — Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New York (N.Y.), Montreal, New York (N.Y.), Atlanta, San Francisco, Chicago (Ill.), Baltimore, Oakland, Philadelphia, Chicago (Ill.).

Ed Farmer, St. Louis — Philadelphia, Atlanta, Texas, Pittsburgh. Ron Guidry, St. Louis — New York (N.Y.), Kansas City, Cleveland, Chicago (Ill.), Philadelphia, Texas, Houston, Cincinnati, Toronto, Chicago (Ill.), Los Angeles, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Oakland, Montreal, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New York (N.Y.).

A Major Hot-Air Factor in the Free-Agent Draft

NEW YORK — During the baseball strike, Ray Grebey, the one and only spokesman for the club owners' player relations committee, had a line he found occasion to drop in with a snicker. "Well," he would say, "now we have a strike over three players."

He meant that if the owners won their demand for professional compensation for free agents, only three players would have to be paid for with other players out of major league organizations.

The 1981 crop of free agents went on the market Friday, and only three qualified as Type A players demanding professional compensation. So choirboys in the Grebey chorus are singing: "That long, costly strike for three players."

If it seems reckless of the Players Association to cut 50 days out of the season because of three players, it is not unprecedented. Unions have struck over the dismissal of one member when a matter of principle was involved.

It was much more difficult to believe the club owners would provoke and prolong a debilitating strike that gravely threatened the health of their business over compensation for three players. There had to be some other motive, such as a determination to test the union.

Not True

Anyway, what Grebey was saying affected only three players' being affected by the compensation issue wasn't true at the time. Under the owners' original formula, requiring that a club signing a free agent whose total plate or mound appearances put him in the league's top 50 percent must send a player from its roster to the team that lost the free agent, 23 of the 41 players who became free agents Friday would have qualified. In addition, 16 potential free agents who accepted contracts just before deadline were in the top half in appearances.

The owners had provided that, besides standing in the upper 50 percent in appearances, a free agent would have to be selected by at least eight clubs in the re-entry draft to call for professional compensation. Since this provision was never tested, there was no way to tell what this number might have been; conceivably 39.

Confident Cubs

The clubs reluctantly settled for the players' proposal of a player pool, from which a club losing a Type A free agent might choose its compensation. Except for five clubs that elected not to deal with Type A free agents, each team must contribute to the pool. A

team that signs a Type A player may protect 24 players, one that does not may protect 26; all others in the club's entire organization go into the pool.

Thus a team losing a free agent knows it will be compensated with the 25th or 27th man out of another organization, but not necessarily out of the organization that signed the free agent. Some teams can dicker with Type A men with impunity. The Chicago Cubs, for example, can be pretty sure that a team losing a Type A free agent would choose somebody else as compensation rather than the Cubs' 25th player.

It was a happenstance that the two most glamorous free agents were Yankees. Or maybe that wasn't accident. Maybe the Yankees have a higher glamour content than other clubs, though Tommy Lasorda would dispute that until he was Dodge-Dodge in the face.

At any rate, Ron Guindry and Reggie Jackson monopolized most of the public attention, though they need not be the most avidly pursued in negotiations. The number of clubs drafting negotiating rights to Guindry was impressive — 17 of the 21 that had not eliminat-

ed themselves from Type A bidding. The only eligible bidders that did not put in claims were San Diego, Detroit and Milwaukee. Guindry was the only free agent selected by Cincinnati and Houston.

Seven teams chose to do business with Jackson. They are Atlanta, Baltimore, California, the White Sox, Pittsburgh, Texas and Toronto. Peter Bavasi, who operates the Toronto franchise, said that if Jackson signed with the Blue Jays, his name would become a household word in Canada. Reggie might or might not take that as a compliment; he thought the name already was.

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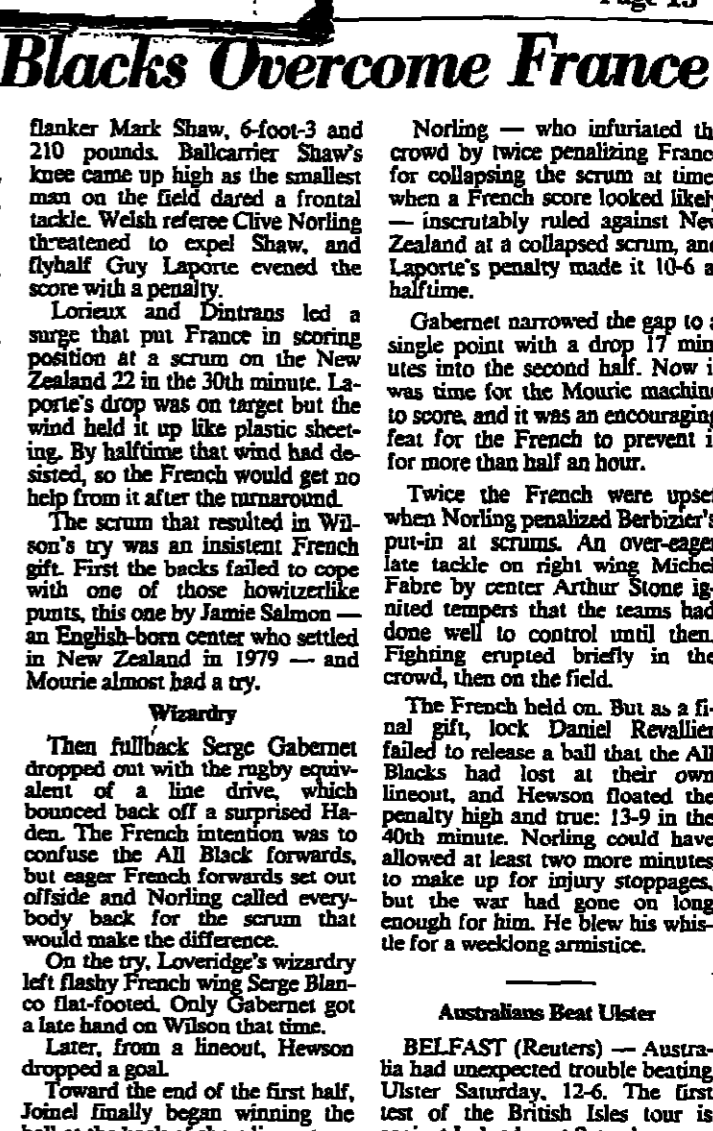
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Frenchman Serge Blanco stopped New Zealand wing Su Wilson on this play, but earlier Wilson had easily eluded Blanco to score the only try in the All Blacks' 13-9 test-match victory Saturday.

Norling — who infuriated the crowd by twice penalizing France for collapsing the scrum at times when a French score looked likely — inscrutably ruled against New Zealand at a collapsed scrum, and Laporte's penalty made it 10-6 at halftime.

Gabernet narrowed the gap to a single point with a drop 17 meters into the second half. Now it was time for the Moustic machine to score, and it was an encouraging feat for the French to prevent it for more than half an hour.

Twice the French were upset when Norling penalized Berbizier's put-in at scrums. An over-eager late tackle on right wing Michel Fabre by center Arthur Stone ignited tempers that the teams had done well to control until then. Fighting erupted briefly in the crowd, then on the field.

The French held on. But as a final gift, lock Daniel Revallier failed to release a ball that the All Blacks had lost at their own lineout, and Hewson floated the penalty high and true: 13-9 in the 40th minute. Norling could have allowed at least two more minutes to make up for injury stoppages, but the war had gone on long enough for him. He blew his whistle for a weeklong armistice.

Australians Beat Ulster

BELFAST (Reuters) — Australia had unexpected trouble beating Ulster Saturday, 12-6. The first test of the British Isles tour is against Ireland next Saturday.

Transactions

BASEBALL

MINNESOTA — Acquired Council Everett, pitcher, in three-year contract.

TORONTO — Signed Jim Stauch, catcher, on a one-year contract. Acquired Steve Schwall, pitcher, on a three-year contract.

Basketball

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

GOLDEN STATE — Signed a contract with Larry Smith, forward. Signed McDowell, forward, on the limited reserve list.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division. Rows list teams like Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Milwaukee, Detroit, Indiana, Atlanta, Cleveland, San Antonio, Phoenix, Utah, Denver, Houston, Kansas City, Portland, Dallas, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Seattle, San Diego.

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More Sports On Page 11

Language Zapped Again

By William Safire NEW YORK — When you push somebody out of a window, how would you describe the sound the person makes as he heads for the asphalt 40 stories below?

The answer, as any reader of old comic books will quickly tell you, is "Aieeeee!" — sometimes spelled "Aieeeeeee!" It is the nearest written approximation of a scream — not perfect, but an improvement over "Eek!" which is now used exclusively by people leaping on chairs to escape mice. A strangled scream is spelled "Arghh!"

These thoughts on how to transmit grunts (ugh!) and sounds that make sense but are not words (hmm?) come to mind in an investigation of the origin of a sound word that is beginning to make it as a real word: "zap."

To zap someone is "to let him have it" — to strike as if by thunderbolt. The word's recent popularity stems from the comic strip "B.C.," by Johnny Hart, in which the word is often accompanied by a lightning bolt; the "z" in "zap" reinforces the sharp angles of the stylized lightning. In the Barnhart Dictionary of New English Since 1963, an older origin is indicated: zap!, interjection used in the comic-strip halloos of Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon to render graphically the blast of space guns.

The novelist Ray Russell, who lives in Beverly Hills, caught my reference to the adoption of "zap" as a useful and colorful bit of informal English, and informs me that the word's coinage was Philip Francis Nowlan, who originated the character of Buck Rogers.

Buck Rogers, a man of our time thrust forward in time (actually, back in time, when you think about it) to the 25th century, was introduced in the August, 1928, issue of Amazing Stories. Nowlan teamed up with Dick Calkins, an artist, to produce the comic strip the next year.

Nowlan also coined the now-common word "ZAP!" — the sound emitted by the "paralysis gun," writes Russell. "A handy little gadget that foreshadowed today's tranquilizer rifle."

Such specific coinage deserves recording here. When you are mainly zapped, it is correct to say, "Arghh!" a more forceful zapping rates an "Aieeeeeee!"; when the zapping causes vibrations, the only thing to say is: "Bonzings!"

LEXICOGRAPHIC irregulars were asked recently for the origin of "when push comes to shove," which means "when the chips are down."

A.J. Gracia of Southbury, Conn., holds that it comes from the English game of rugby: "In a rugby scrum, the opposing forwards huddle closely together over the ball, meanwhile trying to push each other off the ball so that they might kick it to their own team. When push comes to shove, the game is on."

Student unrest in the 1960s was often pinned to the root of the expression, perhaps responsible for the title of a 1970 book by Harvard student Steven Kelman, "Push Comes to Shove."

Most irregulars, however, ascribe the phrase to street argot. "All disagreements between boys follow a predictable pattern," observes Thomas Connelly of Fairfield, Conn. "First come the angry words, then the testing push, and finally, assuming the other pushes back, the more forceful shove. At this point, there is no turning back; one has committed himself to a fist fight."

Donna Florence of New York joins those who believe the expression has a black origin: "I first heard it when I was a freshman at UCLA. My dormitory roommate, a sophomore from nearby Culver City, who taught all of us on Sproul Hall's fifth floor the latest dances and street talk, used that phrase to mean 'worst comes to worst.'"

"When I credited her with having invented the phrase, Andriette assured me it had been around (at least in Southern California's community) for several years." A scientific examination of the submitted data (I flipped through the letters that came in on this) prods me toward acceptance of a black-English origin. The most fanciful etymology, however, came from Lynn Kurtz, an assistant principal of a school in Manhattan: "My grandfather left Poland when the Poles came to Zocow."

Tracking Down the Rare Bowerbird U.S. Scientist Reports on an Ornithologist's Dream Discovery

By Bayard Webster NEW YORK — While walking through a tangle of fallen trees and vines in the mountains of New Guinea, the ornithologist Jared Diamond says he heard a strange birdcall, a sound like someone shoveling gravel. He suspected at once he might be hearing a rare bird known for decades to exist but never before seen by any scientist.

Creeping forward, Diamond recalls, he came upon a brightly colored bird about the size of a blue jay standing in front of an edifice it had constructed, a 4-foot-high bower of long sticks and fronds in the shape of a Maypole around a sapling. Three piles of brightly colored fruit were meticulously laid out around the bower. A female was perched nearby, watching the male's performance.

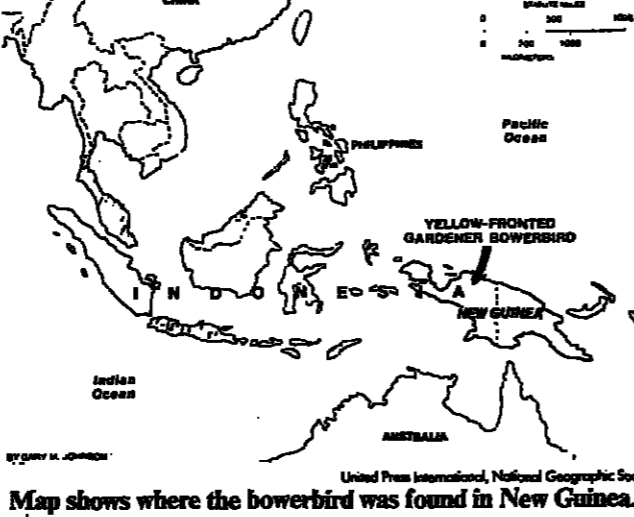
Diamond says this courting scene was the most dramatic confirmation of what he was certain he had glimpsed earlier in the forest: a yellow-fronted gardener bowerbird, which ornithologists had been seeking for decades.

Diamond, a physiologist and ornithologist at the University of California at Los Angeles, announced the sighting at a news conference recently in Washington at the National Geographic Society, which, with the World Wildlife Fund, had sponsored his research. It was Diamond's eighth ecological and park-surveying expedition in New Guinea.

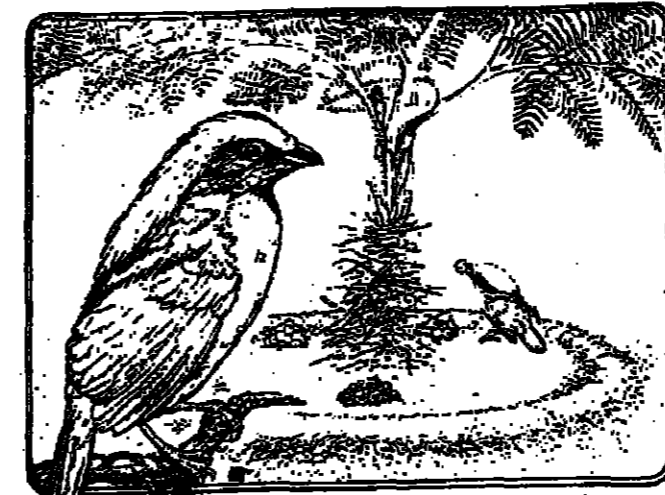
"The male bird held a bright blue fruit in its bill and pointed it toward the female so it always could be seen against the background of its brilliant orange crest," said Diamond in an interview. It was the kind of elaborate behavior typical of bowerbirds in courting, he said. As he watched, Diamond said, the male also raised his golden crest and caused it to quiver while displaying the fruit and uttering a variety of odd cries at the same time.

"I watched the performance for 20 minutes," the ornithologist said, "but the male didn't succeed in his wooing and the female flew off."

Dr. Donald Brunning, curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History here, called the report "very exciting." The museum has three skins it acquired in the 1920s that, up to now, had been the primary reason to believe such a bird existed.



Map shows where the bowerbird was found in New Guinea.



Artist's sketch of the yellow-fronted gardener bowerbird and its bower.

"Of course I'd like to have seen the bird myself," he said. "But it was just a question of someone getting to the place where the bird lived because no one knew exactly in what part of Asia the skins had been obtained."

Diamond said he had taken pictures of the bird, but while traveling in a small boat from one island to another in treacherous waters, the boat capsized and the film was lost.

In the last several decades more than a dozen expeditions have been made in hopes of seeing the yellow-fronted gardener bowerbird, but none succeeded.

Male bowerbirds are known for their colorful plumage and their ability to use sticks, tree limbs, ferns, pebbles, dry chains, flowers, fruit and other colorful objects to build exotically decorated "bowers" up to eight feet high.

And, like only a few other animals, they use tools such as twigs or leaf stems to paint their bowers with vivid colors made from crushed fruit. Having finished the bowers, the males display their brilliantly colored crests, hold fruit in their bills and utter a variety of strange sounds, all for the sole purpose of luring and mating with an enthralled female.

C. Evelyn Hutchinson, the noted Yale University biologist, has called such behavior "in its many-sidedness and uniqueness, without parallel in the animal world."

Diamond said he was primarily seeking to gather data on flora and fauna for the Indonesian government.

"But every scientist who came here had a dream in the back of his mind about finding the bird — the Mystery Bird of New Guinea," said Diamond. According to Diamond, the dream had its genesis in 1895 when the only three known skins in existence were sold at a bird-plate market in Britain to Lord Walter Rothschild, an amateur ornithologist and member of the well-known banking family. Skins and feathers of many more bowerbird species and of their close relatives, the birds of paradise, were also sold for women's ornaments.

Letter From Moscow Preparing for Winter

By John Moody United Press International MOSCOW — How do Russians prepare for the onslaught of their ferocious winters?

Some people recommend eating more to build up an extra layer of body fat. Others go to great lengths to pickle, can, salt and dry foods that can be broken out during the long months when little fresh produce is available. Still others do nothing, trusting instead in the predictions of mysterious, irascible and generally lovable babushkas who are convinced they foresee the future, or at least the future weather.

By mid-October, the cool breeze that brought relief from summer heat has turned to a whistling wind that penetrates sweaters and light jackets. Most Muscovites had already braced out their heaviest coats and chapkas, the fur hats with ear flaps. Those who were waiting for the first frost to buy a new leather coat or hat had a rude shock — those items jumped about 30 percent in price in September.

Open Black Market But black market sales of coats, hats and boots go on openly at most of Moscow's farmers' markets, and business lately has been picking up.

Just as much in demand are imperishable foodstuffs. Most of the lush fruits and vegetables from the southern republics of Georgia and Central Asia disappeared in the capital recently. The staple items until springtime on most Russian tables will be potatoes, dried fish, cabbage when available, pickled mushrooms and peppers, and whatever meat is available from day to day.

A recent excursion to several government produce stores found fatty cuts of beef — unrefrigerated — selling for 2 rubles a kilo (81.50 a pound), potatoes at 34 kopecks for 3 kilos (about 55 cents), tinned sardines for a ruble and salad greens like dill and parsley for 30 kopecks a handful.

Few Russians have deep freezers, so produce bought now must be preserved in other ways. "Now what you do," said an old woman, "is boil the potatoes, the fish, the greens with a lot of garlic, then put it in jars. You can eat it all through the winter." Pickled mushrooms sell at open markets for 9 rubles for a 4-kilo jar. The smiling vendor guaranteed they would last through the winter. They should — they smell like gasoline with garlic in it.

Other women sell mushrooms that have been dried and strung together — an arduous process, apparently, for they command 15 rubles for about 30 mushrooms. They can be rehydrated by flinging them into soup.

"They're not as good as fresh, of course, but they're mushrooms in the winter," said the persuasive saleswoman. Her stout figure was no accident, and she explained the reason: "We always eat very big meals before winter. Thin people get sick more in the winter."

Among others who know how to get through the winter are the babushkas. Stereotypically they are gaunt and wrinkled widows or old maids anywhere between the ages of 50 and 500. With only a little urging they will prognosticate on the specific characteristics of the coming winter — the first snowfall, the length and ferocity of the season's grip on Russia, and the first safe day for planting spring crops with no fear of their being frozen.

Their methods, shrouded in secrecy and legend, could well prove as accurate as those of the most modern meteorologists. And if they are not, there is always next year.

Pop Group Leader In Czechoslovakia Reportedly Held

VIENNA — The leader of the Czechoslovakian pop group Plastic People has been arrested in Prague as part of what was described as a government crackdown on underground music circles in Czechoslovakia, émigré sources here said.

Ivan Jirous, 37, and three others remained jailed after being arrested and charged Tuesday with "disturbances of the public peace," the sources said Saturday. Houses were searched in Prague, Teplice and other cities, the sources said. At least nine persons were taken into custody, although most were later released. Frantisek Starek, Milan Fric and M. Hybek were in jail along with Mr. Jirous because of their alleged connection to the underground cultural magazine Vokno.

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